THE DAILY REGISTER.

VOL. LII. RALEIGH, TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 17, 1850. NO. 25.

THE DAILY REGISTER.

SEATON GALES,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY REGISTER,
Is issued on Wednesdays and Saturdays at $4 per annum in advance; $4,50 if not paid within six months; and $5 if not paid until the expiration of the year.

THE WEEKLY REGISTER,
Is issued every Wednesday at $2,50 if paid within four months; otherwise $3.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

RALEIGH POST OFFICE.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Northern Mail—By Rail Road, Due daily at 1-2 p. m., and closes at 11½ a. m.

Southern—Two-horse stage, due daily at 11 a. m., closes at 12 m.

Greensborough—Four-horse stage, due Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a. m., and closes Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 12 m.

Newbern—Four-horse stage, due Wednesday, Friday and Sunday at 3 a. m., and closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.

Tarborough—Two-horse stage, due Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10 p. m., closes Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 9 p. m.

Pittsborough—Two-horse stage, due Monday and Thursday at 7 p. m., and closes Saturday and Tuesday at 9 p. m.

Roxborough—One-horse mail, Due Friday at 9 a. m., and closes Friday at 1 p. m.

Holly Springs—Horse Mail, due Monday at 4 p. m., and closes Thursday at 9 p. m.

Letters should be in the Office fifteen minutes before the time of closing.

The Office will be open every day, except Sunday, from 8 o'clock a. m. until 9 p. m.

On Sunday, it will be open from 8½ to 9½ a. m., and one hour directly after the departure of the Western Mail.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
UP STAIRS,
SMITH'S BUILDINGS,
FAYETTEVILLE STREET.
Open from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.
NO ADMITTANCE WITHIN THE BAR!!

	Rates	First 10 words,	E'h addi'l w'd.
Raleigh to Petersburg,		30 cts.	2
" " Richmond		32 "	2
" " Washington		44 "	2
" " Baltimore		54 "	3
" " Philadelphia		74 "	5
" " New York		84 "	6
" " Fayetteville		21 "	1
" " Cheraw		28 "	1
" " Charleston		50 "	3
" " Macon		97 "	5
" " Montgomery		116 "	6
" " Mobile		138 "	7
" " New Orleans		172 "	9

And all the places on this and other lines of communication in proportion to distance.

OFFICE
OF THE NORTH CAROLINA
Mutual Insurance Company,
RALEIGH
Second Floor, Smith's Block, adjoining Telegraph Office.

OFFICE
OF THE NORTH CAROLINA
Mutual Life Insurance Company,
RALEIGH
Opposite the Post Office—under Odd Fell Hall.

BANK OF CAPE FEAR.
DISCOUNT DAY, TUESDAY.
Board Meets at 11 *O'clock.*
BANKING HOURS FROM 10 *TO* 2.
W. H. JONES, Cashier.
F. C. HILL, Teller.
Exchange, Baltimore, Philadelphia and N. York, 1 per ct. premium.
Virginia and South Carolina money Bankable, of the denomination of $5 and upwards.

BANK OF THE STATE.
OFFICERS OF THE BANK.
Geo. W. Mordecai, Pres't.
Charles Dewey, Casher,
Seymour W. Whiting, Teller
Daniel DuPre, Bookkeeper,
Thos. W. Dewey, Clerk.
Hours of business from 10 *a. m. to* 2 *p. m.*
DISCOUNT DAY, WEDNESDAY.
Board of Directors meet at 10 *a. m.*
BANK RATES FOR SELLING EXCHANGE.
Sight Checks on New York 1 per cent. Premium.
" " " Philadelp'ia 1 " " "
" " " Baltimore 1 " " "
Notes of the South Carolina and Virginia Banks received.

J. D. WILLIAMS,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION
MERCHANT,
FAYETTEVILLE,
NORTH CAROLINA.
July 19th, 1850. 6

BUSINESS COATS.
125 CHEAP TWEED COATS, at a very low price.
E. L. HARDING & CO.
Raleigh, October 12th, 1850. 82

Dress and Frock Coats.
100, JUST OPENED, of all qualities well cut and extremely well made.
E. L. HARDING & CO.
Raleigh, October 12th, 1850. 82

LADIES White Kid Slippers,
do do Satin do
do Black Kid do
do do do Walking Shoes.
Just received by R. TUCKER & SON.
Oct. 21, 1850. 85

J. HENRY HARRISS,
UPHOLISTERER AND MATTRESS MAKER,
WOULD respectfully inform the Public, that he constantly keeps on hand a supply of the best Bed Mattresses of all kinds—including the much approved SHUCK AND COTTON MATTRESS, which will be found a perfect luxury, either in Summer or Winter. Also,
SOFAS, LOUNGES, EASY CHAIRS,
&c.,
manufactured in every style to order.
Repairing of all kinds done at the shortest notice and all work warranted to be done in the best and most wrokmanlike manner.
My shop is on Wilmington street, opposite the TIMES Office.
N. B. The public will please bear in mind that I attend personally to the manufacture of my Mattresses, Sofas, Lounges &c
Raleigh, Nov. 5· 1850. 89 t

DIARY AND DAILY
Pocket Remembrance, for 1850.
FOR the use of Private Families and Persons of business; containing an Almanac and Banking Table, Counting House Almanac, and a Blank space for memorandums, for every day in the year.
For Sale at the
N. C. BOOKSTORE.
Raleigh Nov. 12th, 1850.

J. KANE'S
RESTAURANT.
IS open for the season; and everything furnished in such establishments will be served up in the best style, and at the shortest notice.
FRESH SUPERIOR OYSTERS
RECEIVED DAILY.
My Restaurant is on the Corner of Fayetteville and Martin Streets, in the vicinity of the Court House, Yarbro's and Lawrence's Hotels.
P. S. There is a BILLIARD ROOM attached to the Establishment.
Raleigh, Nov. 19th, 1850. 94 ltf

SUGARS.—
125 hhds fair to prime Sugars.
175 bbls clarified, crushed and powdered do
75 boxes loaf Sugar, for sale by
PEEBLES, WHITE & DAVIS.
Petersburg, July 22 1850. 59

Young Ladies Institute,
SALISBURY, N. C.
Rev. Professor Morgan Principal,
IS amply furnished for the reception and comfort of 30 boarding pupils, and for their instruction in all the studies of a liberal and ornamental education, at an expense of 130 to 200 dollars a year, ending n June. Circulars sent to applicants.
Nov. 11th, 1850. 1m 91

THE STATE BOTANICO MEDICAL SOCIETY, will hold an adjourn meeting in the *Christian Chapel* in the City of Raleigh, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday the 18th instant. The friends of Medical Reform, in and out of the General Assembly, are invited to attend.
WESLEY HARTSFIELD,
Secretary.
December 11th, 1850. 100

Pleasant Grove Academy,
FRANKLIN COUNTY,
North Carolina,
THE Exercises of this Institution will commence on Monday, the 6th of January next, under the charge of Mr. Edwin L. Barrett, a gentleman eminently qualified to instruct in all the branches taught in preparatory schools. The Academy will be neat and comfortable, situated about 200 yards from the residence of the subscriber, known to be one of the most healthy locations in the State, and equidistant from Louisburg and the Shocco Springs.
Board can be had with the Subscriber, at $6,50 per month, and also in the families of Mr. Joseph J. Jones, Mr. Thomas Person, Mrs Elizabeth Branch and others, all convenient to the Academy, at the above rates.
Parents and guardians may rest assured, that every attention will be paid, both to the morals and literary pursuits of the students; and owing to the healthiness of the situation, the purity of the water and the morality of the neighborhood, the public and particularly those living in the lower country, would do well to give this institution a trial.
TUITION PER SESSION.
For the Languages, and higher English branches, $15
Lower English branches, 10
Address the Subscriber, Louisburg, N. C.
WM. J. BRANCH.
December 1st, 1850. 4tw 99

NEW BOOK STORE,
POMEROY & O'NEAL.
No, 16, Fayetteville St., Nearly Opposite the Post Office.
RALEIGH, N. C.
ARE now receiving an extensive assortment of Law, Medical, Theological, Miscellaneous and School Books, generally, Annuals and choice Books for Presents, Novels, Stationery of all kinds, which we are selling at the very lowest prices; prices which we are confident must give entire satisfaction. Call and examine.
W. L. POMEROY,
J. W. O'NEAL.
Dec., 9th, 1850. 95

COPARTNERSHIP.
THE Subscribers have this day formed a Copartnership in a general business as
Booksellers and Stationers,
and will continue to carry on the business under the name and Firm of
POMEROY & O'NEAL.
Raleigh, December 9th, 1850. 99

WISTARS BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
A large supply of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry just received and for sale by
P F PESCUD.
Dec. 9th, 1850. 99
☞ Standard copy.

AYERS CHERRY PECTORAL.
A fresh supply of Ayers Cherry Pectoral just received and for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.
ALSO
A Large supply of Linseed Oil just to hand at Pescud's DRUG STORE.
Dec. 9th, 1850. 99
☞ Standard copy.

BANK OF THE
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
A DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT on the Capital stock of this Bank, has been declared for the last six months—payable at the Principal Bank on the first Monday in January next and at the Branches fifteen days thereafter.
C. DEWEY, Cashier.
Raleigh, December 11th, 1850. td 100
Star, Times, and Standard copy.

See R. R. R. R.*
To the Citizens of N. Carolina particularly.
WE can measure and furnish an entire suit of clothes (including coat, pantaloons, and vest,) at from 35 to $44; and will warrant them to be equal in all respects to any that can be furnished in the United States for that money. Gentlemen need no longer send out of the State for cheap Clothing, unless they prefer it.
OLIVER & PROCTER.
Raleigh, Nov. 8. 1850. 90

* Royal Raleigh Ringtail Rousers.

SOUTHERN REGALIA DEPOT!
P. HORTON KEACH,
No. 91, Main Street, Richmond, Va,
MANUFACTURER of Masonic, Odd Fellows, Sons of Temperance, Rechabites, American Mechanics, Druids, Red Mens, and all other societies *REGALIA, BANNERS, FLAGS, SIGNALS,* &c., also, *Costumes, Robes, Sashes, Jewels,* and all other Equipments on hand and made to order ta short notice.
N. B.—Having secured the services of Mr. HENRY MESEKE, familiarly connected with the different orders, and well known in Baltimore as a *superior workman* in the above line, I am now prepared to compete with any establishment in the U. States, in either style, quality or price.
Orders from abroad respectfully solicited:
December 2nd, 1850. 8

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,
RALEIGH, N. C.
THE 18th Term of this School will commence on the Fourth day of January 1851, and continue 'till the 7th of June.
For a Circular containing full particulars, apply to the Subscriber.
ALDERT SMEDES, Rector.
December 4th, 1850. 98
☞ Standard, Fayetteville Observer, Chronicle, Commercial and Journal, Wilmington, Newbernian, Watchman, Salisbury, N. S. Whig, Washington, Old North State, E. City, Petersburg Intelligencer, Norfolk Herald and National Intelligencer, will insert five times, and send their bill to A. S.

Livery Stables!
THE Subscribers, take occasion to inform their friends and the public generally, that they will carry on the business, in all its branches, at the same stand; and that no efforts nor expense will be spared on their part to accommodate the travelling community. Conveyances, with good horses and careful drivers, will be furnished at all times and at short notice; and in fact, every convenience for traveling, in the way of
HORSES, CARRIAGES, BUGGIES. &C.,
will be supplied on the most favorable and accomodating terms.
The Subscribers also expect to keep constantly on hand, good
HORSES, BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, &C.,
FOR SALE.
And persons wishing to put out their Horses by the week, or month, or year, will have them well attended to, at moderate prices. Their Stables are on Wilmington Street, just to the East of Market Square.
Hoping to receive liberal encouragement, the undersigned pledge themselves to do all in their power to merit public patronage and favor.
BUFFALOE & COOKE

MR. RAYNER'S RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Rayner wished to state that he did not concur with the report of the majority, nor with the views of the minority. He stood by himself and presented the following resolutions, not as a minority report from the committee, but as an individual member of the House. He gave notice that when the report of the majority of the committee was taken up for consideration he should move to substitute his resolutions therefor. The resolutions were read as follows:

WHEREAS, the continual agitation of the various questions connected with the subject of negro slavery is fraught with the most serious and portentous consequences; and whereas, the people of the slave-holding States, feeling duly impressed with a sense of what are their rights, and determined to maintain and defend those rights by all constitutional and lawful means; and whereas, the Union of these States which was designed by its founders and adopted by the people of the respective States "in order to establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, and secure the blessings of liberty to them and to us, their posterity," should be sustained and protected until time and experience have proven it to be utterly incompetent to the answering of these great purposes; and whereas, in case it should become necessary for the slave holding States to resort to a redress of their grievances, growing out of Northern interference with their domestic institutions, that can be much more effectually attained by unanimity and concert of action than by local legislation of irresponsible conventions: Therefore,

1. *Resolved*, That the institution of slavery, as it exists in the Southern States, is a subject with which the people of the North have neither the constitutional power nor the moral right to interfere, either directly or indirectly, either by legislative enactment or social organization; and that all such interference should be resisted as an unwarranted assault upon our rights.

2. *Resolved*, That the territorial lands of the United States, whether purchased by the common treasure, or conquered by the common arms, ought to be free to the common enterprize, and open to the common emigration, of all sections alike; that any discrimination by Congress, which shall proscribe the owners of any species of property peculiar to any section would be subversive of that "justice and domestic tranquility," and to those "blessings of liberty" which the Constitution was designed to "establish, ensure and secure;" and that any amendment of the territorial bills passed at the last session of Congress, which shall make such discrimination, would authorize and demand of the slaveholding States, measures of retaliation as hereinafter suggested.

3. *Resolved*, That the owners of slaves in the District of Columbia, hold that kind of property under the guaranty of the Constitution, which declares that "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law;" and that those who remove slaves from one slaveholding State to another, for the purpose of sale or settlement, are entitled under the Constitution, to all the rights and privileges of slave owners in the States where they may happen to be; that the abolition of slavery in said District of Columbia would further involve a gross breach of faith towards one of the slaveholding States; that such abolition in said District, or such interdiction of the removal of slaves from one slaveholding State to another, could be regarded in no other light than as a blow aimed at slavery in the States; that the passage of either of these measures by Congress could not fail to exert a most injurious influence on the institution of slavery throughout the South, and would authorize and require of the slaveholding States, those retaliatory measures, hereinafter suggested.

4. *Resolved*, That the series of acts passed at the last session of Congress, constituting what is generally termed "the Compromise," viz: The act admitting California as a State—the act establising a territorial government for Utah—the act for the adjustment of the Texas boundary—and the act establishing the territorial government of New Mexico—the act providing for the surrender of fugitive slaves—and the act abolishing the slave trade in the District of Columbia—having become the law of the land, and obligatory on all sections, States, communities and persons, ought to be obeyed; and the Executive is bound by the most solemn obligation to see that they are enforced, should any resistance be offered to their execution.

5. *Resolved*, That the people of the slaveholding States yielded much in some of the measures of that "Compromise," for the sake of conciliation and peace, with scarcely a remunerating benefit in the passage of the act

for the surrender of fugitive slaves; that the repeal of said fugitive slave law, would be a manifest breach of faith on the part of Congress to which the people of the South cannot, ought not, and will not, quietly submit; and that, in case of such repeal, the retaliatory measures on the part of the slave-holding States, hereinafter suggested, would be authorized and demanded on the occasion.

6. *Resolved*, That any system of organized opposition to the execution of the said fugitive slave law in the non-slaveholding States, either by legislative enactment, by police regulations, by lawless violence, or by overawing demonstrations of physical force, the result of which shall be to render this law practically inoperative, will also justify and require of the slave-holding States, those retaliatory measures hereinafter suggested.

7. *Resolved*, That North Carolina entertains the most sincere and abiding attachment to the Union of these States; that we will maintain and defend the Union, and sustain the constituted authorities of the Government as long as the same can be done consistently with the preservation of our liberties, and the enjoyment of those rights and privileges, which the Union was designed to secure, and the Government to protect; that it behooves the Southern States to resort to every mode of redress not incompatible with the Constitution, before they should contemplate the alternative of disunion; and that if disunion must come, they should so act as to throw the responsibility on those who are disposed wantonly to insult us, and to invade our rights.

8. *Resolved*, That in case Congress shall hereafter so alter the laws of the last session establishing territorial governments, as to apply to them the principles of the Wilmot Proviso, or should repeal the law providing for the surrender of fugitive slaves, or so change that law as to render it inefficient for the accomplishment of the purposes designed by it, or should pass any law for the abolition of the institution of slavery in the District of Columbia, or interdicting the removal of slaves from one State to another,—it will then be the duty of the slave holding States to send delegates *to be appointed under authority of law* to a convention, the business and authority of which convention shall be to devise and recommend to the said slave-holding States respectively such retaliatory measures, not inconsistent with the Constitution, as may be demanded by the exigencies of the occasion, and with a view to obtaining that unanimity and concert of action, without which all attempts at redress will be in vain.

9. *Resolved*, That it be and hereby is recommended to the respective slave-holding States of the Union, to provide by law for the purpose of regulating under the authority of law, the appointment of delegates to said Convention in case of such change by Congress of the territorial bills of the last session, or of the repeal or modification of the fugitive slave law as before suggested, or the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, or the interdiction of the removal of slaves from one State to another; and in case of the necessity of holding such convention, each State should be entitled to the same number of delegates as it will be entitled to electoral votes for President and Vice President of the United States, under the census just taken, the manner of appointing said delegates to be regulated by law in each State as the Legislature thereof may provide—a majority of the delegates appointed to said Convention to constitute a quorum—the manner of voting to be regulated by the Convention itself—and that it shall be the duty of said Convention when assembled, to devise and recommend a series of retaliatory measures, not violative of the Constitution of the United States, to the Legislatures of the slave-holding States, for their adoption.

10. *Resolved*, That the following propositions among others, be submitted to the notice of the slave-holding States as proper for the consideration of said Convention, in case its assemblage shall be necessary, under either of the contingencies before suggested, viz:

The passage of a law (preceded by an amendment of the State Constitution, when necessary) providing for reduction to a state of slavery, all the free negroes within their respective limits, in case they do not leave the State within a certain prescribed period—and the further permanent provision of disallowing freedom to any colored person within the fourth degree.

The imposing a personal tax, either specific or *ad valorem*, by the State Legislature on all persons who sell goods, wares or merchandise, either the manufacture or growth of, or purchased in, a non-slaveholding State.

The granting of bounties by the respective States to manufacturing capital and industry and the exemption of the same from taxation.

The imposition of a *ne-exeat* tax of so much per cent, on all monies expended in the non-slaveholding States, whether for purposes of travel or pleasure, the education of youth, and all purchases made in the same, whether in person or by order, and such other retaliatory measures, the details of all of which to be regulated by law, not inconsistent with the Consistution of the United States, as may be deemed advisable.

11. *Resolved*, That in case a majority of the slave-holding States, shall, through their respective Legislatures respond favorably to these propositions, then, in case of any change by Congress of the territorial laws of the last session, which shall apply the principles of the *Wilmot Proviso*, or of the repeal or modification, so as to render it incompetent for the purposes designed, of the fugitive slave law of the last session, or of such resistence generally to the execution of said fugitive slave law in the non-slaveholding States, as shall render it practically inoperative, or of the abolition of slavery by Congress in the District of Columbia, or of the interdiction of the removal of slaves from one State to another, the Governor of this State be, and he is hereby requested to convene the Legislature of this State by proclamation, for the purpose of providing by law for the appointment of delegates to represent this State in said proposed Convention of the slaveholding States, and of taking such further steps in the premises as may be thought meet and proper for the occasion.

12. *Resolved*, That whilst we are not to be understood as expressing any opinion in regard to the policy of a tariff for protection, or of the influence of such a system upon the interests of the Southern States, or as to the course which should be pursued by Southern members of Congress upon this subject, did the causes of our complaint not exist, or should they be hereafter removed, yet as the non-slaveholding States are so much more deeply interested in such protection than the slaveholding States can now be, we therefore think that the Senators and Representatives in Congress from the slave-holding States should firmly oppose all increase of duties on foreign importations as long as public opinion in the North shall tolerate fanatics in their resistance or evasion of the fugitive slave law, and the interference by agitation with our domestic affairs.

13. *Resolved*, That the Governor of this State be requested to transmit duly certified copies of these resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States; and that they be requested to lay them before their respective bodies, and also a copy to the Governor of each and every State in the Union, with a request that they be laid before their respective Legislatures.

DAILY REGISTER.

DAILY ISSUE.

Tuesday Morning, Dec. 17th.

SECESSION—AGAIN.

We endeavored a few numbers back, briefly to shew that a State has no Constitutional right to secede from the Union—that *secession* is *revolution*, and that under the Constitution it must bring with it all the *consequences* of revolution.

We also shewed by extracts from the Proclamation and Messages of *Gen. Jackson*, that he, and of course, his administration, denounced *secession* as the same in its character and consequences with *nullification*. They also proclaimed the latter to be TREASON, and prepared all the powers of the Government, to punish it as *such*. SECESSION would have met with a similar fate, from the men of that day, or there is no truth in history!

Now, what will be the effect of a committal of the people of North Carolina, through their Legislature, to the doctrine that *secession* is a *Constitutional* right? Why it will be this. It is well known that North Carolina is loyal to the Union—that she is not *prepared* for Revolution—that she *abhors* nullification—that she will hesitate *long* before she will bring upon herself the horrors of a civil war. It is known further, that *now* there is no just cause for any resistance to the General Government, and all are *well* convinced, that no one could stand up before the People of the State and urge them on to *revolution* and *bloodshed* without being rebuked, and blasted with their overwhelming and burning condemnation. But what will be the end? Let the mask be torn off from the causes which are in operation and let it be seen in all its hideous deformity! It will be THIS—as sure as there is a God above, who gives a clue to the motives of men bent upon mischief—IT WILL BE THIS! South Carolina has been, and is now (it is said,) *prepared for secession*. A majority of her people, and numbers of persons in other States in the South, *desire* a dissolution of this Union. If the Legislature of this and other Southern States can be induced to affirm that secession is a *Constitutional right*—their purpose is accomplished—their end is obtained—for South Carolina can *then* resolve to withdraw from the Union, to dissolve the bonds that unite us, and *we* are estopped to say aught against it—our hands are completely tied—we cannot consistently with our recorded opinions, stand by the General Government, but we shall be dragged after *her*—be rushed headlong in all the consequences of *her* rash and suicidal acts! This we proclaim will be the *end*, (we do not say it is the *purpose*) of those who are urging upon our people this dangerous, revolutionary, and once exploded doctrine of *secession*. North Carolina is neither *prepared* for, nor does she *desire* a dissolution of the Union and a consequent civil war, and we do not believe she can be *forced* or *baited* into it—*tolled along* as you would a brute without the power of reason! She will hardly suffer herself to be hoodwinked with the muffle of SECESSION, and led unsuspectingly to the brink of Disunion and Treason! The design is too shallow. The good old State who has ever been loyal to the Constitution, and has never yet listened with willing ears to the "*Catalines*" of South Carolina, is not thus to be bound to the car of that State, to be manacled hand and foot and offered up as a victim to appease the wrath and gratify the inordinate vanity of those who, if a separate confederacy were at once formed, would desire to be our *masters*, and would *scorn* (as they now *affect* to do) to be regarded our *equals*? Yes, the whole of this movement to get North Carolina to proclaim to the world an *absurdity*—a wicked, a vain, conceited absurdity, that this is a Government, which *she* has the *right* to break up *at pleasure*, with perfect impunity, is all tending to prepare the way for that last rash act, which South Carolina is ready to commit! She would have us become accessories before the fact if not principals in her treason. She would have us pledge ourselves in advance, that if we do not become receivers and protectors of the criminal, we will do all in our power to compound the crime. She would have us made the cats-paws—the tools, to prepare the way for the establishment of the great and sovereign empire in and near the regions of the *former* State of South Carolina!

So far as this Journal is concerned, it will raise its voice against such machinations, and it shall warn the People of the State, be they Democrats or Whigs, against them!

And *how*, pray, does South Carolina view this matter, and what is her present attitude? Let any man look to the proceedings of her Legislature. She, too, holds, if one is to judge from the Resolutions which have been introduced, and the Speeches which have been made, that a State has the *Constitutional* right to *secede*. She declares it to be a peaceful remedy—a kind of bloodless revolution—but is she sincere in all this? If so, why all the preparations for war which she is making? She has called, or is about to call, on her Banks to say what amount of money they can lend her in her "*anticipated* conflict with the General Government." She has ordered her sea-port towns to be fortified. She is making military preparations. What does all this mean—what does it portend? A *Constitutional* right to secede—a *peaceful* remedy—indeed! And yet all these preparations for bloodshed! Does she not expect a conflict with the General Government, if she obstructs the execution of the laws within her limits? The truth is, at the very time this is *claimed* as a Constitutional right—a remedy within the Constitution—it is well known—it is felt, by those who set up such a claim, that it is nothing short of REVOLUTION, and that the General Government will be bound—will be compelled to meet it as such, however unpleasant the task may be. In this way it was treated under the administration of General Jackson; and rash indeed have those become, who presume that a Government representing twenty-five millions of People, is weaker than it was when it represented but sixteen millions, and, that all its increase in pecuniary, military, and naval resources and power, has brought it nearer and nearer to national inefficiency and imbecility!

We say again, that this is but a part and parcel of that system, by which, if yielded to, we shall be led blindfold to the brink of Disunion; and when it is too late to retrace our steps, be dragged over the yawning precipice by South Carolina and *her* adherents! What then will be our destiny? Even should the rest of the Union remain inactive—although the General Government should refrain from coercive measures, and a Southern Confederacy should be the offspring, how would we stand? Would we then be freed from the "*walling-in*" process which has been trumped up to frighten us from our propriety and allegiance to the Union? It must be apparent to all, that without a continuous line of strong fortification from the Eastern extremity of Mason and Dixon's line—extending along the whole course of the Ohio, encircling the Eastern, Northern and Western sides of Missouri, and ceasing only where the dividing line between slave and free territory ceases—without all this—without an expensive standing army to man these fortifications, there would be no security to the property of those residing in the Northern part of these slave States.—Would these States submit to such a burthen? Even should they submit, what would necessarily follow? Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri—perhaps Virginia, would at an early period force their slaves into the markets farther south—and would ultimately become, in self-defence, non-slave holding States. Would they then remain any longer with *us*? Would not *secession* become as necessary for *them*, as it could be now for *us*? They would at least get rid of their slave property, and then would follow a "*squeezing up*" process, more dangerous and injurious, than our present "*walled-in*" condition! That such a state of things would drive the non-slave-holding population from our midst, to the extreme west and northwest, would be inevitable. They would seek a country where their labor would be free from the competition of that of the slave. They would desire to avoid the dangers (whether imaginary or real,) of such a condition of things, and the South would then in truth become, what the West Indies were before slavery was abolished in some of those Islands—*a vast plantation—subject to all the evils of a superabundant black population.*

In any event, and in every view—a dissolution of the Union, (to which, in our humble opinion, the recognition of the Constitutional right of *secession*, would most assuredly lead)—will be followed by burthens intolerably oppressive, and evils incalculable! But it is boastfully said, that "COTTON" would be a bulwark of defence to us—*this* would give us the commerce of the world! But where is the Navy to protect that commerce? Here too, they say, an answer is at hand. "England! She is the workshop of the world—she will buy our Cotton, and she will protect our commerce. We will send our Cotton and other productions in British vessels." Ah! but would they *bring in* no *fanatics*? Why, just look at it? What has been the course of that nation in reference to negro slavery? Has she not proved to be its most embittered, zealous, and reckless enemy? Look to the West Indies! Has that fanaticism which characterized her legislation towards her own Colonies ceased to govern her councils? Would she extend more moderation and forbearance to *us*? There is proof, full ample, conclusive, that she would not. She has long since declared a war of extermination against this institution! It is only necessary, in confirmation of this, to read her public journals—to peruse the speeches of her imported orators—to examine the enactments upon her Statute Book.

In the last June number (we think it was,) of the British Westminster Review, the joint organ of the Radical and Whig parties of England, there was an article which should set *all* parties in this country to THINKING. It declared that to prosecute to its proper end, the policy which induced the abolition of slavery in the West Indies, the British nation must extinguish slavery in the *American States*, Brazil, and the Spanish West Indies; and goes on to point out the mode in which it might be accomplished, with ease, in the second named country, viz: "by landing a few thousand troops at Rio, and proclaiming the liberation of all the slaves—the result would be the universal massacre of the Whites, and the destruction of their property!"

Such is the language not only of this influential Journal, but of others, and it foreshadows what we may expect from this friend and ally, into whose hands SECESSION would inevitably throw us, beyond the hope of recovery!

We do not intend to undervalue either the gallantry, firmness or resources of the South. They are great—very great, and if properly developed, will be equal to *as trying* emergencies as ever came upon any nation. But we cannot shut our eyes to the fact, (if we *could*, it would be criminal so to do) that any, or even *all* the Southern States, under a separate Confederacy—purely slaveholding—would be, as to the rest of the World, in a most perilous position. But a very small, and comparatively weak portion of the world, besides the Southern States, has this institution. It cannot be disguised, that almost every civilized nation, whose power could be relied on, with confidence, is opposed to it. That a crusade has been begun in some of those nations to exterminate it, is apparent, and that this fanatical and propagandist feeling, would be increased and gather boldness and daring, *by the South cutting itself loose from the Union*, must be too plain for argument. If it did not, the whole history of man would be belied. In case of a deadly blow, aimed at the South, to break down this institution, by any one or more foreign powers, either to gratify the spirit of fanaticism, or open the fields of the South to their own starving laborers—in what direction would we look for sympathy and aid? We could not appeal to our former brethren of the north. This our pride would forbid—would revolt at. Receiving aid from any European power, strong enough to serve us effectually, would be but giving it an excuse and opportunity to act the petulent and intolerant tyrant towards us, after the conflict had ended.

Our firm conviction is that our safety is in the UNION, and the guarantees of our Federal CONSTITUTION. These are a wall of strength to us and our property, which the whole world combined, (if we are true to ourselves) cannot beat down! Under that Constitution, the whole power of this Government—its revenue—its army—its navy, are pledged to protect us and our property, against attacks, however violent they may be and from whatsoever quarter they may come. Let us hold the Government—the nation to that. The 4th section of the 4th article of the Constitution declares that "the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union *a Republican form of Government, and shall protect each of them against invasion and on application of the Legislature or of the Executive* (when the Legislature cannot be convened) *against Domestic violence.*" Again: Congress has the power, (expressly granted, and is bound to exercise it,) "to provide for calling forth the militia *to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrection, and repel invasions.*"

Such are some of the pledges—the guarantees of the Constitution! The Government is *bound* to carry them out in good faith. Under them we have ample protection against the most appalling of those dangers which would thicken around us, were we trying the wild and mad experiment of a Southern Confederacy. No Congress—no President *dare* refuse us this protection! Under the UNION and the CONSTITUTION then, are our safety and honor to be secured, and our prosperity to be best promoted!

But we take leave of this subject. When contemplating it, our feelings are too strong for the feeble language at our command, to give them utterance. It is time that those who have any thing at stake, in the peace of the Country, should begin to look at this threat of DISUNION, and irresponsibility in the National Government, *directly and steadily in the face!* There are those who talk as flippantly of Disunion as they would of breaking up a copartnership in a candy shop. Such are not worth reasoning with—they are beyond the reach of reason. They are either fools by education, or madmen by nature. But when we see grave Legislators—men in high places, enjoying a high reputation, and with al beloved and respected—seriously urging upon us that a single State has the right, the *constitution-*

el right, to break up this Union and shatter this Government at *her will and pleasure, however horrible the consequences to the other States*—it is indeed time—high time—that *all* good men—*all* patriots should arouse from their slumbers—should open their eyes to the danger—should dash from them the hoodwink, with which they have been bound, and look boldly in the face the dreadful gulf, down which they they are so *kindly* asked to plunge!

Men and patriots of North Carolina! Are you prepared for a dissolution of this Union? If so, go for the doctrine of SECESSION. South Carolina stands ready "to suit the action to the word"—and then your lips will be sealed! If we are prepared to forget the admonitions and precepts of such men as Washington, Madison, Marshall and Jackson, (the latter of whom proclaimed *secession* and *nullification* to be the *same*, and nullification to be TREASON) to follow and cling to the new lights—the *neophytes*, who have sprung up around us then indeed has the day past, (we fear never to return) when this good old Commonwealth will be able to hold up her head as she has been wont to do, and proclaim to the world, *that she reverences the laws, and abhors treason!*

YESTERDAY,

In the Senate—the special order for the day being, as heretofore announced, the various Reports, Resolutions, &c., on the questions growing out of the Slavery agitation—Mr. HAUGHTON, of Chatham, addressed that body in one of the most lucid and convincing arguments that it has been our good fortune to hear in a long time. Mr. H. denied, *in toto*, the Constitutional right of *secession*, and backed his judgment with a powerful array of authorities and deductions. We shall have the gratification, in a few days, of presenting to the public this Speech in full—a Speech that cannot fail to add greatly to the reputation of Mr. HAUGHTON as a close and logical reasoner.

Mr. Gilmer, of Guilford, is entitled the floor for this (Tuesday) morning.

☞ We feel constrained, by a sense of duty, to correct an error into which one of our Correspondents led us in our last issue, relative to the tender of a Public Dinner to Mr. CLINGMAN, by certain citizens of Henderson County. Since the publication of the letter referred to, we have seen the Correspondence between Mr. C. and the Committee of invitation, by which it appears that that gentleman had not, at the time, left for Washington.

GEORGIA CONVENTION.

This body assembled a Milledgeville on Tuesday last, and was organized by the election of Hon. THOMAS SPAULDING as President, who was chosen by acclamation. Hon. W. B. WOFFORD and A. J. MILLER were elected Vice Presidents, and R. S. LANIER Secretary. Appearances indicate great unanimity in the Convention.

The official returns show that about three-fourths of the voters of the State cast their suffrages for Delegates to the Convention. In fourteen or fifteen counties there was no opposition to the Union candidates. The entire vote given was 71,115, and the Union majority 22,117, that party having polled nearly two-thirds of the votes given.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Dec. 16th.

Mr. Courts, from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred a memorial for the emancipation of Lewis Williams, reported unfavorably. Concurred in.

Mr. Kelly presented a memorial from sundry citizens of Robeson County, in opposition to the establishment of a new County styled Witherspoon.

Mr. Willey introduced a Resolution in favor of John Reddick. Read and passed first time and referred to Committee on propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Grist, a bill to make a road from Rutland creek to Matamuskeet Lake, through the State lands, with an accompanying memorial.

A message was received from the House of Commons, transmitting a message from his Excellency, the Governor, and a report of the President, and Directors of the Board of Internal Improvement, with a proposition to print; concurred in, and the House of Commons informed thereof.

Also, a message that the House of Commons, had passed the Engrossed Bill from the Senate, entitled a bill authorising the Sea Board and Ronanoke Rail Road Company to issue bonds, with sundry amendments. Amendments concurred in and the bill ordered to be enrolled.

The bill to incorporate Cool Spring Tent No. 163 of Independent order of Rechabites in the town of Fayetteville. And a bill to repeal the Act of the Assembly of 1848-'49, providing for the support of a system of International Literary and Scientific exchanges, were severally read 3d time and passed.

The bill relating to Mills, was read 2nd time and rejected.

The Senate now proceeded to the consideration of the special order of the day, to-wit: the Resolutions concerning Negro Slavery, and Federal Relations, and after some time spent in debate, and pending the question on said resolutions, on motion of Mr. Washington, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow morning 11 o'clock,

Mr. Gilmer, of Guilford, being entitled to the floor.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, Dec. 16th.

Journal of Saturday read and approved.

Mr. Wm. McNeill presented a memorial from citizens of Robeson, praying against the incorporation of the town of Lumberton in said County; which was referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Pool presented a bill for the purpose of further organizing the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Pasquotank County. Passed first reading, and was referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Mr. Brogden presented a Preamble and Resolutions relating to the doctrine of repudiation. [These resolutions take strong ground against repudiation, and assert the importance of sustaining the credit of the state.] Passed their first reading.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Rayner, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported the bill to incorporate the Granville Plank Road Company, and recommended its passage. The bill was amended, on motion of Mr. Rayner, by restricting the profits in any one year to 25 per cent. on the capital stock, and passed its second reading. Mr. Winston objected to the amendment, and made a short argument, which was answered by Mr. Rayner.

Mr. R., from the same Committee, also reported the bill to incorporate the Garysburg and Occoneeche Plank Road Company, and recommended its passage. The bill was amended on motion of Mr. Person, by providing for a reversion of the land for a non user for 5 years, and for a forfeiture of charter, if the road is not commenced in 5 years and completed in 5 years after its commencement; and, on motion of Mr. Rayner, by restricting the profits to 25 per cent.; which last amendment was objected to by Mr. Person. The bill, as amended, passed its second reading.

Mr J. M. Leach, from the same Committee, to which was referred the memorial of citizens of Forsyth, reported a bill to effect the prayer of the memorialists, entitled "an act to repeal so much of an act of 1848-'49, entitled an act to open and improve a road from Stone's old place, in Forsyth County, to the Virginia line, as relates to Forsyth County. Passed its first reading.

Mr. Wilson, from the Committee on Private Bills, reported the bill to incorporate Lafayette Division, No. 2, Sons of Tempeeance, in the town of Fayetteville, and recommended its passage.—The bill was amended, on motion of Mr. Eaton, so as to provide that said corporation shall hold no more real estate than is necessary for the convenient transaction of business; and the bill passed its second reading.

Also, the bill to provide for the opening and cleaning out of Upper Little River in Cumberland County, asking to be discharged from its consideration; which was agreed to, and the bill was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. McCleese, from the same Committee, reported the Bill to incorporate Ocean Wave Division of the Sons of Temperance; which was amended, by motion of Mr. Eaton, as the other similar bills, and passed its second reading.

Mr. J. J. Williams, from the Committee on the Library, reported a bill to repeal the act of 1848-'49, to provide for a system of international exchanges. Passed first reading.

Mr. S. J. Person, from the Committee on Finance, reported the Bill explanatory of an act entitled an act to increase the Revenue of the State. Also, the bill to increase the Revenue of the State, and to amend the act of 1848-'49; recommending their rejection. The first was rejected, and the last, on motion of Mr. Johnson, was laid on the table.

Also, the Bill to repeal the act imposing a tax on Drovers, recommending its rejection. Mr. Person stated that the Committee thought it expedient to retain the tax on Horses and Cattle, but would bring in a Bill to exempt Hogs, for reasons which were satisfactory to the Committee. Mr. Dargan supported the Bill, and argued that the tax was paid by the purchasers, and not the drover. When Mr. Dargan had concluded, the Speaker announced that the hour had arrived for taking up

THE ORDER OF THE DAY.

The Resolutions on the subject of Slavery having been made the order of day,

Mr. Barnes moved to postpone the consideration of these resolutions until Monday next.

Upon this motion a discussion of some minutes ensued, in which Messrs. Steele, Stevenson, Saunders, Flemming, Rayner, Cherry and Barnes participated. The motion to postpone prevailed.

A message was received from the Governor, transmitting the Report of the Engineer on the Deep River and the Cape Fear River, and also on the Slack-water navigation of the Yadkin river to Wilksboro'; also, a message transmitting the Report of S. M. Fox—on the survey of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road. On motion, these were sent to the Senate with a proposition to print.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The Bill to provide for a General Superintendant of Common Schools, and for other purposes, was then taken up.

Mr. Dargan, who was entitled to the floor, proceeded to address the House, and spoke with great earnestness in opposition both to the amendment of Mr. Erwin and to the bill. He argued that as the fund, of which our school fund formed a part, had been distributed among the States on the Federal Basis, that therefore the Legislature should so distribute it; that the common school system was very defective. The great defect was the want of a sufficient fund, and every amendment had only produced more confusion; and thus it would continue until the genius of confusion, itself, would preside over the system. There are now over 70 Counties in the State, and the superintendent will be required to visit these and as many more, as the Legislature may see proper to make; thus this bill would throw duties upon a man that would require the gift of ubiquity to perform.—The more you endeavor to amend this system, the more crazy it gets. In some sections 50 or 60 scholars are sent to a man who can scarcely read, and the children learn nothing. Thus the system becomes odious, and the people refuse to pay a tax for their support. He was offered a fee in Stanly county by the citizens to oppose the tax, but he refused, preferring to let them do as they pleased. He would advise the Legislature to suspend the operation of the school law until the fund was sufficient. The Legislature ought to do this, or compel the counties to lay the tax.

Mr. Wiley replied, at some length. He stated that the amount of the funds already distributed, and not accounted for, was $190,000, instead of $80,000, as he had before stated. If by spending $2000 for the salary of a Superintendent, we could save this large sum, would it not be something gained? He answered Mr. Dargan's statement that all amendments would only produce more confusion, by showing that his bill was the very thing to remedy the defects—that as the Speaker was necessary to preserve order in the House of Commons, so a General Superintendent was necessary to give order to this system.

Mr. Erwin said that the talk about federal basis, in connection with this matter, was a humbug. As well propose to lay off a Judicial District, or build a Rail Road on the Federal basis. This fund was to educate white children, and should be distributed according to the white population. He would say to all who ever expected to visit his part of the State as a candidate for Governor, especially his Whig friends, that they had better look carefully to their vote on this question.

Mr. Webb, of Rutherford, spoke in favor of the amendment, and in opposition to the Bill.

Mr. Avery moved to amend the amendment, proposing to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert a bill to repeal the act distributing the school fund on the federal basis, and to distribute said fund according to the white population.

Mr. Avery stated that he desired to be heard on this subject, but if gentlemen wished to take the question now, he would postpone his remarks until some other occasion. He did not think that this fund ought to be distributed on the Federal basis, but representation should be arranged on that basis.

The question was then taken, and the amendment was rejected by a vote of Ayes 38, Noes 77

Mr. Erwin moved the indefinite postponement of the Bill; which motion prevailed by a vote of Ayes 76, Noes 40.

The House then adjourned.

GOVERNOR OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, December 13.

General J. H. Means has been elected Governor of South Carolina.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday, 3rd inst., in Calvary Church, Tarboro', by the Rev. Joseph B. Cheshire, the Rev. R. B. Drane, D. D. Rector of St. James' Parish, Wilmington, to Mrs. Catharine C. Hargrave, daughter of the late Theophilus Parker of Tarboro'.

RALEIGH ACADEMY.

THIS Institution will again open on Wednesday, January 8th, 1850. Particular attention will be given to the French Language, Book-keeping, Surveying, Levelling and other branches of a practical character.

J. M. LOVEJOY.

Raleigh, Dec. 17th, 1850. 101 5t

☞ Standard copy.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made at the present session of the Legislature, for the passage of an act, for the better organization of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Pasquotank.

Dec. 14, 1850. 101

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having, at November Sessions, A. D. 1850, of Johnston Court, qualified as Administrator of James Tomlihson, deceased; hereby gives notice to all persons having debts, claims or demands, against the said James Tomlinson, dec'd., to present them to him for payment, properly proven within the time prescribed by Law; otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery; and all those indebted to said Intestate are hereby requested to make immediate payment.

Notice is also hereby given, that the Subscriber will, on Thursday, the 19th of December next, and from day to day, until the sale is closed, offer for sale at the late residence of his Intestate, under an order of said Court, the following Negro Slaves: Anderson, aged fifty odd years; Nancy, his wife, still older; Jincy still older; David, some 25 or 30 years old, (these Negroes have been recently purchased by my Intestate for the purpose of selling again,) and also the following personal and perishable property, to wit:

SOME 30 BALES OF COTTON;

if it can be ginned in time; 200 Barrels of Corn and a large lot of Fodder, a new road Waggon, some 10 or 12 Horses and Mules, one first rate Saddle Horse, some fifty Head of Fat Hogs, and a number of our Hogs, all Stock of Cattle, one good yoke of Oxen, one Carriage, all the Household furniture and farming utensils, and many other things unnecessary to mention.

Said sale on nine months credit, and Bond with approved security will be required from the purchasers.

B. H. TOMLINSON, Admin'r.

November 29th, 1850. 97 w2w

WANTED TO HIRE!

A Good Nurse, for whom liberal wages will be given if application, be made immediately. Apply at this Office.

Dec., 13th, 1850. tf101

JUST Received, and for sale, on consignment, a large lot of Summer and Fall Coats, Vests and Pants, which we are selling very low, to close a consignment.

A. B. STITH & CO.

August 26, 1850. 69

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

(Reported for the Daily Register.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 16th, 12 P. M.

Cotton market dull to-day. Naval stores very firm.

(Telegraphed for the Register.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16th, 12 P. M.

In the House, to-day, the New York Branch Mint Bill was made the order of the day for the second Tuesday in January.

The Postage bill has been made the special order for Tuesday.

A message was received from the President, informing Congress of the acceptance of the Texas Boundary Bill

On motion of Mr. Burt, a resolution was adopted, instructing a special Committee to enquire into the expediency of requesting the President to give notice to Great Britain to terminate that article of the Ashburton treaty, making it obligatory for both nations to keep up squadrons to suppress the African Slave trade.

Jenny Lind makes her first appearance here to-night. Her Concert is immensely crowded.

Notice

IS hereby given, that application will be made, at the next session of the North Carolina Legislature, for a charter to connect the Deep River with the Yadkin River, by means of a Portage Rail Road, and also to improve the Yadkin River, as high up as Wilksboro', by means of Locks, Dams and Canals

MANY CITIZENS.

Oct. 11th 1850. 82 6w

SALE OF NEGROES.

I SHALL expose to public sale, on the 1st day of January, 1851, at the Court House, in Pittsborough,

8 *OR* 10 *LIKELY NEGROES.*

TERMS made known on the day of sale.

WM. A. RIVES, Executor.

Chatham County, Dec., 13th, 1850. 101

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the present Legislature to incorporate a Company for Slackwater Navigation from the mouth of Haw River to Trollinger's Factory, in Orange County.

December 13th, 1850 101 3

TAR RIVER ACADEMY.

THIS School will be opened for the reception of Pupils, on the 1st Monday of February, 1850. The academy is located 9 miles west of Oxford, in a neighborhood proverbially healthy, and the pupils will have every facility to attend divine worship, as there is both a Baptist and Presbyterian Church within one mile of the Academy.

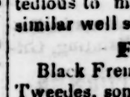
The trustees have secured the services of Jesse Smith, a Gentleman of considerable experience as a Teacher and well qualified to prepare boys for College. The trustees are determined to sustain a good School in the neighborhood—all of them having children of their own to educate, and have therefore put tuition at the following very low rates:

Spelling, Reading, Writing and Arithmetic	$5 per session
English Grammar and Geography,	$7 50 do
The higher branches of English,	$10 do
The Languages,	$12 50 do

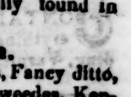
Good board can be had in highly respectable Families at $5 per month. Any information with regard to said School may be had, by addressing Lewis P. Allen, Tar River Post office, Granville County N. C.

December 4th, 1850. 99 wtd

New Store and New Goods!



RALEIGH N. C.



Two Doors above Richard Smith's

Old Stand,

ALEXANDER CREECH, takes great pride and pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Raleigh, and the surrounding Country, that he has just received from the North, and now opened for sale and inspection, a STOCK OF GOODS selected by himself with great care and with an eye single to the wants of his friends and customers. A stock that will favorably compare with any stock in the State, and which he is determined to sell at such unprecedented low prices, that all he desires is to give him a call to ensure a sale. His goods were bought for sale and not to grace his shelves, and all he asks is to give him a very small advance on Northern prices.

If you wish bargains, call at his Store two doors above Mr. R. Smith's corner and next door to Messrs. A. B. Stith's Co's. Auction and Commission Store.

His STOCK consists in part of the following:

For the Ladies,

A large and varied assortment of beautiful Print of latest Styles, Black and figured Alpaccas, Cashmeres, Plain and figured Muslin Delaines, Ginghams, Jacconet and plain Cambric, Swiss and Book Muslin, Bonnat, Belt, Cap and Taffity Ribbons, Velvet Trimmings, Thead and Cotton Lace and edgings, Linen and Cambric H'k'fs, Cotton, Silk and Pongee H'k's, Plain and figured Bobinet, a beautiful assortment of Shawls, very low, a large and varied assortment of Hosiery for Ladies, Misses, and Infants, a well selected assortment of Ladies and Misses Shoes and Gaiters, and a great variety too tedious to mention, such as are usually found in similar well selected assortments.

For the Gentlemen.

Black French cloths and Cassimeres, Fancy ditto, Tweedes, some very heavy Woollen Tweedes, Kentucky Jeans, Sattinets, Black and fancy Satin Vestings, Merino assorted, Woollen Vesting very low, Flannel, all wool, Bleached Shirting and Sheeting, Bleached and unbleached Jeans, a large assortment of Fancy Cravats, very low, a good assortment of gentlemen's Hosiery and Gloves, Blankets uncommonly low, Silk, Moleskin, California and other styles of Hats, Cloth and Silk Plush Caps, Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, Boys and Negroe's do, Cotton Cards, Umbrellas, &c, &c.

Do give him a call and you will not regret it.

ALEX. CREECH.

Raleigh, Oct. 26th 1850. 86 6t

NORTH CAROLINA MUSIC STORE.

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of announcing to the people of North Carolina, that he intends to open in this City, in December next,

A MUSIC STORE,

where will always be found a complete assortment of Foreign and American Music, and Musical Instruments; all of which will be selected by himself.

The Pianos will be from the best Manufactories in the United States, and will be sold at New York and Philadelphia prices.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, Nov. 6, 1850. 89 tf

A CARD.

THE Subscriber, having made arrangemen with Mrs. Frances Wilson of Norfolk, will be in the receipt of a regular supply of the finest

Norfolk Oysters,

together with fresh fish, smoked beef, beef tongues, and other rare luxuries, and he flatters himself, by using his best exertions to please, to receive a liberal support.

His regular supply of Oysters will commence about the 1st of November, and continue through the season.

He has engaged a part of **Mr. Willis Scott's** house on the corner of Market Square and Wilmington Street, where he will be pleased to receive the orders of Mrs. Wilson's former friends and customers.

H. J. POWELL.

Raleigh, October 25th, 1850.

BUSINESS COATS.

100 MORE of those desirable Coats; just opened—at the low price of $4 50.

E. L. HARDING & CO.

Nov. 15th, 1850. 92

Wanted.

A GOOD House-maid. Enquire at this office.

Raleigh, Aug. 6th, 1850. 63 3t

FORWARDING.

I WILL attend to the forwarding of all Goods at Wilmington and Fayetteville, at the usual commission; and will, in all cases, forward by first boat without reference to *lines*. All orders for purchasers will be strictly attended to. Direct to care of

W. BRANSON,
Fayetteville and Wilmington.

April16, 1850. 31 tf

English, Goshen, and Parmesan Cheese, just to hand

R. TUCKER & SON.

Raleigh September 21st, 1850. 76

MYER'S CELEBRATED CHEWing Tobacco; Imported Cigars of different Brands. Just received by

R. TUCKER & SON.

October 8th, 1850. 81

JENNY LIND SLIPPERS.

JUST received, and for sale by

O. L. BURCH.

Raleigh, Oct. 4, 1850. 80

Valuable Land for Sale.

A Valuable Tract of Land containing 208 acres lying between four and five miles West of Raleigh, on both sides of Walnut Creek, and adjoining the land of Rev. Thos. Meredith and others, will be sold on reasonable terms.

For further information apply to

M. A. BLEDSOE.

Raleigh, August 17, 1850. 66

PRIME SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO.

And the best Imported Cigars,

MAY BE FOUND AT

HENRY KEIM'S

GENERAL VARIETY STORE,

First Corner North of Yarbrough House,

And opposite Lawrence's Hotel,

Keeps on hand a good assortment of Useful, Fancy and Ornamental Articles, Confectionaries, Groceries'

1 Doz. Guitars, on hand, from $1 to $35.
4 Doz. Violins, from $1 to $25.
A Variety of Accordeons.

HENRY KEIM.

Nov. 24th, 1850. 95

NEGRO CLOTHING.

WE have a large assortment of Negro Clothing, all kinds of Jackets, Over Coats, Pants and Vests, that we will sell cheaper than the goods can be purchased, much less to have them made. To which we invite the heads of families who have their ervants to supply

OLIVER & PROCTER.

Oct. 12, 1850. 82

N. PERRY,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

SYCAMORE STREET,

3 doors above Bank, PETERBURG, Va.

SUPERIOR

Ready Made Clothing,

AND

GENTLEMEN'S UNDER DRESS.

SHIRTS, COLLARS,

CRAVATS, STOCKS,

HANDKERCHIEFS,

SUSPENDERS,

UMBRELLAS. TRUNKS, &c.

September 8th, 1850. 73 tf.

TO PAINTERS.

The Painter, Gilder, and Varnisher's Companion.

CONTAINING Rules and Regulations in Everything relating to the Arts of Painting, Gilding, Varnishing and Glass Staining.

H. D. TURNER.

SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

NO. 2, Vol. 11, S. C. Reports, being the decisions at the August Term, has just been issued rom this Office.

November 26th, 1850. ot

BANK OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held on the first Monday in January next, at their Banking House in this City.

C. DEWEY Cashier.

Raleigh Nov: 30th, 1850. td 97

NEW BOOK STORE!

THE Subscriber has just opened a BOOK STORE in

RALEIGH,

Two doors above Mr. Richard Smith's store, where he offers to the public

SCHOOL BOOKS

Of almost every description, together with a large collection of

RELIGIOUS WORKS,

From the pens of eminent authors of the different Denominations; also,

STATIONERY

Of excellent quality; all of which he proposes to sel *n very reasonable terms.*

Any Book not on hand at present, can be ordered and received by the Subscriber, in a few days, and he will be prompt to fulfil all orders from town or country.

JOHN W. O'NEAL.

Raleigh, Sept. 12th, 1850. 74 tf

SARATOGA WATER.

IN Quarts and Pints, just received and for sale a the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

2000 Acres of Land.

THE Subscriber is desirous of selling his land lying within three miles of Raleigh, on both sides of the road to Fayetteville.

The above land is well adapted to the cultivation of Grain, Tobacco or Cotton, is well watered and healthy, and can be advantageously divided into three or four tracts, to suit small farmers, or residences for persons from the lower country.

Notes at interest, or Young Negroes will be received in Payment.

Persons desirous of seeing the above land will call on the Subscriber, or, in his absence, his Brother on the Premises.

JOSEPH T. HUNTER.

Sept, 23rd, 1850. 6w 77

S. F. PHILLIPS,

ATTENDS THE COURTS in the Counties of Orange, Alamance, Wake and Chatham.

apel ChHill, N. C., May 24, 1849. 24

TEA! TEA! TEA!

IMPERIAL, Young Hyson and Gunpowder, for sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Nov. 21st, 1850. 94

TO INVALIDS.

AT Pescud's Drug Store you may find Old London Dock Brandy, Porter, Old Madeira, Sherry and Port Wines, selected expressly for Medicinal purposes. Also, Capsules of Copaiba and Cubebs, Castor Oil Capsules, Tarrants, Marshalls and Carpenters Ex'ts of Copaiba Cubebs, &c., and all the most popular Patent Medicines in use.

Nov, 21st. 94

CLOTHING BAZAAR.

FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

Fashionable Clothing,

AT

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE subscriber enters the field of competition with a large and well selected assortment of ll the new styles of Fashionable Garments for the Fall and Winter Trade. Determined to maintain the increasing reputation of the 'Clothing Bazaar,' every effort has been made to produce styles of Clothing well adapted to this market; from the very lowest price to the finest quality of Clothing. Customers can depend upon finding our garments well made, however low the price.

Merchants are invited to examine our stock, as we are determined not to be undersold by any house in the trade.

The fancy Department is full, embracing English French and Italian Cravats, Gloves, Suspenders, Shirts, Collars, &c, which will be sold at the lowest prices, by

N. PERRY.

Petersburg, Sept 8th. 1850, tf 73

SELF-PROTECTORS,

TO TRAVELLERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS

ELF-COCKING & SELF-REVOLVING POCKET PISTOLS.

DAILY EXPECTED, a large importation of fine Guns, Pistols, Powder Flasks, Shot-Bags, Bird-bags, &c., &c., all which will be sold low.

C. B. ROOT.

MUSTARD.

ENGLISH, French and American, of superior quality. WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

v. 21st, 93

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

THE Members of the Legislature and others who want superior **Cigars Smoking and Chewing Tobacco,** are requested to try the supply just received by

P. F. PESCUD.

Nov. 21st. 94

Notice.

THE Subscriber has determined to locate in this City, and having procured a sufficient number of competent assistants, is prepared to execute in the most finished Style, all kinds of

PAINTING, GLAZING, AND RE-GLAZING

Orders from the City or surrounding Country, if left at the Drug Store of P. F. Pescud, will be promply executed and satisfaction guarantied.

Reference as to ability, character, &c., will be given to all who may wish to patronise him.

WM. M. OVERBY.

Raleigh May 20, 1850. 41

NOTICE

IS hereby given that application will be made, at the ensuing session of the Legislature, for a Charter for the construction of a Plank Road from Pittsboro' to Haywood, or some convenient point on Deep River.

MANY CITIZENS.

October 18th, 1850. 84 tf

To my Town & Country friends.

THE Subscriber would respectfully call the attention of his Town and Country friends to his stock of Family Groceries, which he is determined to sell on as good terms as any one in the place. Among his stock may be found:

80 Bbbls. best Petersburg Flour—whole and half barrels.
2 Hhds. Bright and Dry P. R. Sugar,
5 bbls. do do N. O. do
6 do Crushed do
5 do Clarified do
4 do Pulverized do
1 Package best Loaf do
Rio, Laguira and Java Coffe,
Imperial and Black Tea, a fine artiele,
Tallow, Adamantine and Sperm candles,
Washing and Fancy Soaps,
Crane's Wash mixture—a superior article,
A fine lot imported segars—different brands,
Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather; and many artieles in the Grocery and Confectionary line.

Give me a call, and I am determiued not to be undersold by Jew or Gentile.

L. B. WALKER.

Raleigh, Nov. 7th 1850. 91

National Hotel.

NO. 5 COURTLAND STREET, NEW YORK.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT having passed into the hands of Mr. Geo. Seeley, formerly of the Eastern Pearl St. House, has been recently improved by the addition of

FORTY NEW ROOMS.

And has also been thoroughly re-fitted and re-furnished for the accomodation of the Public.

It is the aim of the Proprietor to render the **NATIONAL** quite equal to any of its cotemporaries in all those essentials that contribute to the reputation of a well conducted and well ordered Hotel.

The House is of the largest size, eligibly located, within three doors of Broadway, and in all respects conveniently arranged to promote the comfort and convenience of Guests. Persons visiting New York are respectfully invited to make their home at this Hotel during their stay in the City.

GEORGE SEELEY,
Proprietor.

New York, June 28, 1850. 53 6m

To Physicians, Chemists &c,

THE Subscribers offer Physicians a large and well selected assortment of pure

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

They would also invite the attteution of Chemists and Lecturers to their stock of

Pure Re-agents Chemicals and Chemical Wares.

Priced Catalogues furnished upon application, post-paid.

BULLOCK & CRENSHAW,

Wholesale Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists, [6th and Arch Sts. PHILADELPHIA.

September 1st, 1850. 6m- 71

C. & E. L. Kerrison & Co.,

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

FOREIGN DRY GOODS,

Charleston, s. C.

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and those who purchase Dry Goods, in their city, that they are now prepared to offer a large, choice and well assorted Stock of **Foreign and Fancy Dry Goods.**

As they receive the bulk of their Goods, *direct* from European Ports, they feel assured of being able to compete successfully with any other Market in the United States.

209 King, North West Corner of King and Mar-

August 24th, 1850. w3m

WORKS BY THE REV. C B TAYLOR.

RECORDS of a good Man's Life,
Margaret, or the Pearl.
Scenes in a Clergyman's life,
Earnestness.

H. D. TURNER.

Nov. 12th, 1850. 91

MERINO DRAWERS AND SHIRTS,

10 Dozen just at hand, Very cheap.

E. L. HARDING & CO.

Superior Family Flour, made at Col. Thomas McGehee's Mill.

For Sale by

R. TUCKER & SON.

November 28th, 50. 97

LOT OF THOMASTOWN LIME,

Just received and for Sale by

R TUCKER & SON.

November 28th. 1850. 97

☞ Star and Standard copy.

Ladies Shoes and Slippers.

JUST received, by Express, direct from the manufactory.

Ladies Kid and Morocco Walking Shoes, (Ties and Buskins,)
do do and do Slippers.

ALSO ON HAND.

100 pieces Light and Dark Calico,
Bleached and Brown Shirtings and Sheetings,

With a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hats and Shoes,
Lawns and Ginghams, Groceries,
Cambrics and Jaconetts, Crockery.

For sale, low, by

J. BROWN,
No. 9 Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, August 6th, 1850. 63

Sedgwich Female SEMINARY.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE Spring term of this Institution will open on Tuesday the first day of January, 1851.

TERMS per session of five months (payable in advance.)

Board and English Tuition,	$60,00
Music on Piano or Guitar,	20,00
Use of Instruments,	3,00
Latin and French, each,	10,00
Incidental expenses,	1,00

MRS. J. J. FINCH, Principal.

November 2 1t, 1850. 4t 96

Soldiers Claims.

THE undersigned having much experience and success in the business, still takes military claims for Bounty lands and Pensions for prosecution before the government, on very reasonable terms, and with the utmost faithfulness and dispatch. All letters to him, from claimants, must be postage paid.

☞ The last Congress gave lands to all the officers and Soldiers who served one month or longer, and if dead, to their widows and minor children, in all the wars of the United States, since 1790.

And provision is now also made for pensions to Widows of Soldiers of the Revolution, who married before the year 1800.

He can furnish information concerning the grades of officers of the Revolutionary War, which is all important to claimants, and difficult to procure elsewhere. His charges will be moderate.

*** Any information concerning the heirs of the following officers of the Revolution will be thankfully received, viz:

Thomas Clark,	James Hogan,
Alexander Martin,	Wm. Davis,
James Martin,	John White,
James Moore,	Joshua Boman.

He can also furnish a copy of the rolls of the Officers and Soldiers of the State of North Carolina in the war with Great Britain, declared 18th of June 1812, giving in many instances the length of service, their respective offices and Regiments; the time of entering the service ☞ also the deserters, and every particular to facilitate the Collection of their Claims. ☞ Every agent should have a copy. Cost —only $10 each county!

J. H. KIRKHAM,
Raleigh N. C.

Raleigh, November 1st, 1850. 88

☞ Standard copy.

TO MY FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS,

And the Public Generally.

HAVING associated with me in the Clothing business, Mr. Silvester Smith, it will henceforward be conducted under the firm of J. J. Biggs & co. Mr. Smith has been long known as a Merchant Tailor, but is now turning his attention to the Ready Made business, and it is the design of the New firm, to keep up a large assortment of all kinds of

Ready Made Clothing,

Our Stock of Cloths, Cassimers and Vestings, will also be kept up, a beautiful assortment of which is now being opened, embracing all the latest styles.

Mr. PEACH will attend to the Cutting Department, as heretofore.

J. J. BIGGS.

Raleigh, Oct. 18th 1850. 8 46t

New Goods!

SEPTEMBER, 1850.

Peebles, Scott & White,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va.

WE beg leave to announce to our friends and customers that we are now in possession of our stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

embracing a general assortment of the most fashionable style of Foreign and Domestic Fabrics, suited to the Fall and Winter Trade.

We respectfully solicit an examination of aur assortment by Country Merchants, as well as those buying at retail.

Our stock is large and commodious. In it will be found all the leading articles usually kept in a Fashionable Dry Goods Store.

PEEBLES, SCOTT & WHITE.

Sept. 22nd, 1850. 77

ASHEVILLE MESSENGER.

THIS Whig Journal, now in its eleventh year was, on the first of November, greatly enlarged and improved. It is now classed among the very largest papers in the State, printed on new type, fine paper, and, as will be seen, is the *cheapest paper in the State*, of its size.

TERMS.—$2 00 a year, payable in six months; $2 50 after six months and $3 00 after twelve months.

To Ministers and widows it is furnished at $1 5 in six months, and $2 00 after six months. T Clubs of five for $8 75; of ten, for $16 25, in advance.

JAMES M. EDNEY,
Editor and Proprietor.

November 15th, 1850. 92

To Purchasers of Books South of BALTIMORE CITY.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully represent to Clergymen, Librarians, and all others in want of books in any department of Literature whether published in Europe or the United States the advantages offered for obtaining them through his agency.

The publication of the leading houses of this country are generally found upon his shelves, and invariably supplied at the publishers' lowest cash prices whether for the single copy or by the quantity.

Importation of Books to Order

FROM EUROPE.

Foreign Books imported to order, by steamer or packet, with the greatest possible despatch and for the lowest rates.

To enable our customers to calculate correctly the costs of their orders before sending them, we have adopted the following low scale of prices:—

From England, new Books at 27 cents, old Books at 32 cents per shilling.

From France, new Books at 25 cents, old Books at 50 cents per franc.

From Germany, New Books at 87 cents, old books at $1 per thaler.

From Belguim, new Books at 20 cents, old Books at 30 cents per franc.

These rates are by Packet; when ordered by Steamer, an advance is charged.

☞ Books imported upon these rates to be paid for upon delivery—otherwise an advance will be charged.

A collection of Catalogues of old and new books, to which additions are constantly being made, can always be consulted at my store.

We are also in the monthly receipt of parcels of Catalogues from the various second-hand booksellers in London, with the prices affixed, which we distribute gratuitously to all who may wish them.

☞ American Publications always on sale, or supplied to Order, without any advance on Eastern prices. J. S. WATERS, 244 Baltimore St.

Baltimore, Md., Oct, 27th, 1850. 4w78

THE

VOL. LII.

THE DAILY REG

SEATON GA

EDITOR AND PROP

THE SEMI-WEEKLY
Is issued on Wednesdays and
per annum in advance; $4,50 i
six months; and $5 if not paid
of the year.

THE WEEKLY REG
Is issued every Wednesday
within four months; otherwise

BUSINESS DIRE

RALEIGH POST

MAIL ARRANGE

Northern Mail—By Rail R
1-2 p. m., and closes at 11½ a.
Southern—Two-horse stage,
m., closes at 12 m.
Greensborough—Four-horse
day, Wednesday and Saturda
closes Sunday, Wednesday a
Newbern—Four-horse stage
Friday and Sunday at 3 a. m.,
Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p.
Tarborough—Two-horse st
Wednesday and Friday at 10
day, Wednesday and Saturday
Pittsborough—Two-horse st
and Thursday at 7 p. m., a
and Tuesday at 9 p. m.
Roxborough—One-horse ma
9 a. m., and closes Friday at 1
Holly Springs—Horse Ma
4 p. m., and closes Thursday
Leuers should be in the Of
before the time of closing.
The Office will be open eve
day, from 8 o'clock a. m. unti
On Sunday, it will be open
and one hour directly after t
Western Mail.

TELEGRAPH

UP STAIR

SMITH'S BUIL
FAYETTEVILLE
Open from 7 A. M. 1
NO ADMITTANCE WITH

Rates		First 10 w	
Raleigh	to Petersburg,	30	cts
"	" Richmond	32	"
"	" Washington	44	"
"	" Baltimore	54	"
"	" Philadelphia	74	"
"	" New York	84	"
"	" Fayetteville	21	"
"	" Cheraw	28	"
"	" Charleston	50	"
"	" Macon	97	"
"	" Montgomery	116	"
"	" Mobile	138	"
"	" New Orleans	172	"

And all the places on this an
munication in proportion to dis

OFFICE

OF THE NORTH

Mutual Insurance

RALEIGH

Second Floor, Smith's Block,
Office.

OFFICE

OF THE NORTH

Mutual Life Insuran

RALEIGH

Opposite the Post Office—
Hall.

BANK OF CA

DISCOUNT DAY.
Board Meets at 1
BANKING HOURS F
W. H. JONES,
F. C. HILL, Te
Exchange, Baltimore, Phila
1 per ct. premium.
Virginia and South Carolin
the denomination of $5 and u

BANK OF THE

OFFICERS OF T

Geo. W. Mordecai, Pres't
Charles Dewey, Casher,
Seymour W. Whiting, T
Daniel DuPre, Bookkeep
Thos. W. Dewey, Clerk.

Hours of business from 10
DISCOUNT DAY, W
Board of Directors m
BANK RATES FOR SELL
Sight Checks on New York
" " " Philadelp'ia
" " " Baltimore
Notes of the South Carolina
received.

J. D. WILL

FORWARDING AND
MERCHA
FAYETTE
TH

July 19th 185